

DAILY RECORD-UNION

FRIDAY.....NOVEMBER 16, 1888

The RECORD-UNION is the only paper on the coast, outside of San Francisco, that receives the full Associated Press dispatches from all parts of the world. Outside of San Francisco, it has no competitor, in point of numbers, in its home and general circulation throughout the coast.

SAN FRANCISCO AGENCIES.

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Also, for sale on all Trains leaving and coming into Sacramento.

THE PLACE OF EXECUTION.

Anschlag, the brutal Los Angeles murderer, has cheated the gallows by committing suicide. It was clearly the result of carelessness that he secured poison. Had Anschlag been confined after final conviction in one of the State Prisons, it is improbable that the scaffold would have been robbed of its victim. The next Legislature should give attention to this subject of executions. The policy of our law is adverse to public executions, and the same reason that fortifies that policy will sustain the further advance of having all executions take place at one of the State Prisons. New York and Ohio have adopted this reform, and could not be induced to relinquish it and return to the old system of making every Sheriff an executioner.

On purely economic grounds the law should be reformed as suggested. The immense cost to the people of executions in fifty-two counties will be wholly eliminated if performed by one executioner at one place. Morally, the step is one to be taken, because an execution at a county seat is demoralizing. It excites the entire community; it creates an intense and morbid appetite for the gallows tragedy; it gives the newspapers opportunity to enlarge upon the last hours and the death struggles of the condemned, and to just that extent the sensibilities of people are numbed. It robs the gallows of much of its terror to the murderer, because it gives him opportunity to pose as a hero and to "die game" in the newspapers. Strange as it may seem, it is absolutely true, as all experienced officers can bear witness, that the dramatic scenes of last hours and of last moments on the scaffold are causes for considerable display of vanity by criminals. They take on an air of consequence at such times that really infects others of the vicious class with envy, and has not a little to do with the perpetration of other murders, because, as has been said, it cheats the raps of something of its terror.

But there are still other reasons why the Legislature without any further delay should enact a law requiring the condemned to be at once transferred, say to San Quentin, and there confined until the hour of execution, and to be then hanged as by law provided. These reasons are in brief: That the whole sentimental brigade will be excluded from the prisoner. He will not be showered with flowers or wept over by cranky women whose emotions are misdirected in their manifestation. He will not be written up by the sensational men of the sensational press, and the murderer exalted into a hero and a martyr by the publicity given to his words and his acts. The gallows will cease to become a dramatic stage for the posing of the condemned. Executions will not be community excitants and irritants, and they will therefore more truly serve the deterrent purpose of the law. The victim will be so confined and shut out from the world and watched as to render his escape by suicide or otherwise improbable, if not impossible.

So soon as the murderer is finally condemned he ought to be, as is in France, esteeemed dead and cut off from all the world utterly; his very name should disappear thereafter in criminal records, except as a key to the interpretation of the number by which he is known among the condemned.

The period treated (1887) was one of remarkable activity in railroading, as well as in all other branches of industrial enterprise, indicating that the era of prosperity predicted for the South has set in. In 1887 the mileage of railroads in operation increased 1,229 over the total of 1886, and 1,859 over that of 1884. In the six years from 1881 to 1886 there were only unimportant increases in gross and in net earnings. In 1887, after three years of no progress, had directed its attention to the South as a place for investment, for the development of its mineral wealth, its lumber capacity and the betterment of its farm lands. As a result, many new industries were put about, and naturally the railroad system extended. This progress, says Mr. Poor, has been at a rate unequalled in the past, and the earnings of the old lines have increased in ratio to the impetus thus given them.

ADMISSION OF STATES.

The San Francisco *Alta* is a Democratic journal. Fortunately, however, its partisans do not blind it to some of the errors of its party nor wholly check the honest impulse to improve it as it deserves. Admitting that the next House of Representatives will be Republican by a small majority—sufficient small to prevent any running to excesses—the *Alta* frankly says:

We hope the first act of the new Congress will be the admission of Dakota, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, Arizona, and New Mexico, and the admission of the Territories of the Constitution abolishing polygamy, so that Utah may come in, and all the territory under the government and the circle of States be made democratic. The too long existence of these Territories has undignified the power which, though vested in the state of Dakota, gave the power for the sake of getting Dakota into the Union.

But what does not the two Senators of either party want in all and win. Political influence depends on such finesse as the admission or admission of the Territories is not skin deep.

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LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE STATE DEBT.

All of the Outstanding Bonds will Fall Due in 1893.

In speaking of the State debt the Con-

troller says:

At the beginning of the thirty-third fiscal year the State debt amounted to \$2,638,500.

Since that time State Capitol bonds of 1872, amounting to \$350,000, have been redeemed, leaving the State debt at \$2,268,500, classified as follows:

Bonds of 1872, interest accrued.....\$3,000

Bonds of 1873, 6 per cent.....2,698,500

Total.....\$2,700,500

The funded debt is as follows:

Bonds in private hands.....\$350,000

Held in trust for State School fund.....1,546,500

Held in trust for University fund.....817,500

Total.....\$2,705,500

The interest-bearing debt consists of:

Bonds held in private hands.....\$324,000

Held in trust for State School fund.....1,546,500

Held in trust for University fund.....817,500

Total.....\$2,688,000

The bonds held in private hands, bearing inter-

est at this date are bonds of 1873, 6 percent,

and those interest thereon has ceased.

The funded debt of 1872 were issued under the Act of April 28, 1857.

The amount of bonds issued was \$3,000,000, all of which, except bonds amounting to \$3,000, have been redeemed or refunded, and those interest thereon has ceased.

The bonds of 1873, amounting to \$108,500, were issued under the Act of April 30, 1860.

These bonds have all been redeemed or refunded, except bonds amounting to \$100.

Those which were issued in July, 1875, but have not yet been surrendered, al-

though interest ceased from date of notice.

The State Capital bonds of 1872 were issued under the Act of March 28, 1872, and amounted to \$200,000.

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